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Proceedings in Congress, IN RELATION TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1834.

THE VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a memorial from citizens of New York, praying Congress to fit out an exploring expedition to the South seas; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

TUESDAY, Dec. 30.

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which had been referred the bill making an appropriation for the repair and completion of the barracks at New Orleans, reported the same without amendment.

Mr. WAGGAMAN explained the character of the bill, [which appropriates \$17,500 for the object.] It related to the barracks at New Orleans, which were now in an unfinished state. He referred to a report of the Quartermaster General made at the last session, and read extracts from the same, showing the state and importance of the works, and could say, that as they progressed, the work was faithfully executed. It was necessary for the public service that these works should be speedily finished, and he was induced, therefore, to proceed now to the consideration of the bill.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill as in Committee of the Whole, and no amendment being suggested, the bill was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. BENTON then briefly explained, that the estimates for these works had been received last session, but owing to some accident had not reached the proper committee until near the close of the session. The Committee had then moved the insertion of the appropriation as an amendment, in one of the general appropriation bills, and it had, in this form, passed the Senate. But in the House the amendment was rejected, as is believed, solely because the character of the works was not sufficiently indicated.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third time.

FRIDAY, January 2, 1835.

Mr. KENT submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the propriety of authorising the Secretary of War to purchase the property adjoining Fort McHenry, now rented by the public for the accommodation of the garrison.

The bill making an appropriation for the repair of the military barracks at New Orleans, was read a third time and passed.

The following bills were considered as in Committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, to wit:

A bill to authorise the enlistment of boys in the naval service.

A bill to change the titles of certain officers in the navy.

The bill to regulate navy rations was taken up for consideration, and

On motion of Mr. POINDEXTER was laid on the table.

The bill for the regulation of vessels propelled in the whole or in part by steam, having been taken up for consideration—

Mr. CLAY remarked, that the Chairman of the Naval Committee was absent, in consequence of indisposition,

he therefore moved that all the navy bills be laid on the table, until the benefit of the Chairman's explanations could be obtained.

The motion was agreed to.

MONDAY, January 5.

Mr. WHITE presented the petition of Samuel Martin, of Knox county, Tenn. on subjects in general which the petitioner thought of importance. Mr. W. said he was at some loss to designate the Committee to which the petition could be most appropriately referred, but as the first subject touched upon in it was perhaps considered by the petitioner of the greatest moment, and as that had relation to the navy, he moved to refer it to the Naval Committee; which was agreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported the joint resolution from the House of Representatives giving the right of way to the Winchester and Potomac Rail-road Company through the public ground at Harper's Ferry; which, on his motion, was taken up, considered as in Committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the same Committee, also reported a bill for the completion of certain improvements in Florida.

The resolution submitted by Mr. KENT on Friday last, for an inquiry into the expediency of the government purchasing the ground adjoining Fort McHenry, was taken up considered and agreed to.

The bill authorising the enlistment of boys in the navy, and

The bill to change the titles of certain naval officers, were severally read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. NAUDAIN,

The bill authorizing the purchase of the right to use the steam bath of Dr. Boyd Reilly in the army and navy, was taken up, and the bill having been considered as in Committee of the Whole, it was ordered to a third reading.

TUESDAY JAN. 6.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Navy Department, transmitting sixty copies of the Navy Register for the year 1835.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Dec. 27.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in answer to a resolution of the 8th inst. relative to the Ship House, &c. at Navy Point, New York; which was laid on the table.

MONDAY, Dec. 29.

On motion of Mr. WARD,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of granting to the widow of the late General Leavenworth, deceased, a sum equal to his pay and emoluments from the time of his death to the thirty-first day of December instant.

Mr. PINCKNEY offered the following resolution, which, under the rule, lies one day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, requested to communicate to this House such information as may be necessary to explain the cause or causes of the suspension of the work at Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, and whether any, if any, what measures have been taken by the Department, in relation to the difficulty from which said suspension has arisen.

On motion of Mr. PINCKNEY, the bill establishing a Navy Yard in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, was made the special order of the day for Wednesday week.

TUESDAY, Dec. 30.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. PINCKNEY, was considered and agreed to.

Mr. GALBRAITH submitted the following resolution which, under the rule, lies one day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish to this House a statement of the expenditures on the work at the harbor at Presque Isle, during the

past season, the amount paid for stone, giving the number of cords, and at what rate, the amount for timber and other materials, and at what rate, the amount paid for labor, to whom, and at what rate per day or month, the amount paid for superintendence, to whom, and at what rate per day, and the number of days charged for such service, as well as every other item of expenditure at the said harbor; also, whether the direction of Col. Totten with regard to taking frequent soundings in the way, have been attended to.

FRIDAY, Jan. 2.

Mr. POLK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following bills; which were read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union:

A bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, heretofore commenced, for the year 1835;

A bill making appropriations for the Naval service for the year 1835.

The resolution, submitted by Mr. GALBRAITH on Tuesday, was taken up and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. JARVIS,

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the President of the United States to cause such experiments to be made by a board of Engineers, to be by him selected, as shall test the practical utility of a fire ship invented by Uriah Brown, for harbor and coast defence, and making the necessary appropriation for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the thanks of Congress be presented to John Quincy Adams, for the appropriate Oration delivered by him on the Life and Character of General Lafayette, in the Representatives' Hall, before both Houses of Congress, on the thirty-first day of December, 1834, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Resolved, That the Chairmen of the Joint Committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements to carry into effect the resolution of the last session of this Congress, in relation to the death of GENERAL LAFAYETTE, be requested to communicate to Mr. ADAMS the foregoing resolution, receive his answer thereto, and present the same to both Houses of Congress.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Md.,

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a National Foundry, for the purpose of fabricating ordnance of various kinds, suitable to the wants of the general government, and report to this House, by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. CLAYTON,

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Naval Depot at Brunswick, in the State of Georgia.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Navy, pursuant to the act of 1809, in relation to the contingent expenditures of said Department; which was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, in response to a resolution of the 11th ult., relating to the sea wall at St. Augustine, in Florida; which which was laid on the table.

SATURDAY, Jan. 2.

The bill from the Senate, making appropriations for completing the military barracks at New Orleans, was read twice, and committed.

MONDAY, Jan. 5.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of the House, in relation to certain improvements and public works in the State of North Carolina; which was laid on the table, and directed to be printed.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by 275 copies of the Navy Register, for the use of the members of the House.

DEBATE ON THE NAVY PAY BILL.

TUESDAY, Dec. 16.

On motion of Mr. WATMOUGH, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole (Mr. BRIGGS in the Chair) on the bill to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the Army and Navy of the U. S., and the amendment reported to the same by the Select Committee to whom the bill had been re-committed, (which amendment proposed to strike out the original, and insert in lieu thereof, a bill "to regulate the pay of the Navy of the United States.")

Mr. HARPER offered an amendment to that part of the amendment which fixed the compensation of the senior Captain, when commanding a squadron, at \$5,500 per annum, so as to make the allowance \$4,500.

Mr. H. thought the bill calculated to pamper and compensate too highly the higher grade of officers, while many of those in a subordinate station were not competently provided for, and went at some length into the merits of the entire subject.

Mr. WATMOUGH addressed the Committee in reply, and against the amendment of his colleague. He went into a detailed explanation of the views of the Committee which reported the bill. He dwelt with emphasis on the injustice which is done to many of the officers in the Navy of the United States, by the inadequacy of their pay.

Mr. MANN, of New York, next addressed the Committee, in reply to Mr. Watmough, in the course of which he commented at length upon the whole subject. He was in favor of equalizing the pay of the officers of the Army and Navy; but he preferred that this should be done by reducing the compensation of the officers of the Army to that of the pay given to those engaged in the naval service. He believed that the salaries generally given to those engaged in the public service ought to be reduced instead of being increased. He had no objections to a proper increase of the pay of a Captain commanding a squadron on a foreign station; but not to the extent proposed. He concluded his remarks by moving to strike out the enacting clause.

The CHAIR decided the motion out of order; but on being referred to the rule of the House by Mr. SPEIGHT, the motion was entertained.

Mr. WARD briefly opposed the proposition of his colleague, (Mr. Mann,) when it was negatived.

After a few additional remarks by Messrs. HARPER and WATMOUGH,

Mr. WAYNE said, the subject had now been brought, by the discussion which had taken place, to the notice of the House. He trusted that, even the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Mann,) when he had time for reflection, must be convinced of the propriety of the proposed measure, and in order to give further time for an examination of the subject, he moved that the Committee rise and report progress; which was agreed to. When the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. BRIGGS in the Chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate and equalize the pay of the officers of the Navy—the question being on the motion of Mr. HARPER, of Penn. to strike out \$5,500 as the pay of a senior Captain, commanding a squadron, and inserting \$4,500.

Mr. WATMOUGH spoke briefly in opposition to the motion, and mentioned that the sum proposed to be allowed was not the third of the amount received by officers of the same grade in the British service. Our officers were necessarily brought into competition in foreign ports, with those of the same rank receiving \$18,000 a year, and were obliged to reciprocate with them the courtesies and civilities of civilized life. They had also families at home, who were to be maintained in the mean time, and were, besides, entitled to such a compensation as would enable them to save something beyond their actual current expenses. He should not take this occasion to enlarge and amplify on the merits of the navy in war and peace. He would leave the subject with the remark, that the general principles of the bill would be approved of by the House, as they had been well considered, and had met with the approbation of the Head of the Navy Department. Hoping that this amendment would not prevail, he left it to the good feeling and magnanimity of the Committee to decide its fate.

Mr. SPEIGHT proposed some inquiries, to which

Mr. WATMOUGH replied, that the bill provided for no decrease in the salary of any officer. The pay of the Assistant Surgeons was graduated after deliberation and consultation with them. The whole addition proposed to the present aggregate amount of the pay, was two or three hundred thousand dollars. The difference between the pay of the navy and army, sprung from the allowance of prize money to the navy during the war; no increase had taken place in the pay of the navy since its first organization, and no attention had been paid to the memorials and petitions of its honorable, high-minded and mortified officers.

Mr. FILLMORE rose to make some inquiries. He understood that both the subject of the pay of the army and navy, were originally referred to a select committee. That committee reported a bill, to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the army and navy. But the plan of equalization was abandoned, and the regulation of the pay of the army left out of the question. The amendment reported as a substitute for the bill, proposes only to regulate the pay of the navy.—Now, he would inquire whether the bill did not assume for the regulation of the navy the highest rate of compensation allowed to the army, after adding to it the sum of 72,000 dollars per year, and whether the amendment reported as a substitute did not make a further addition to the pay of the navy of six or seven thousand dollars more.

Mr. WATMOUGH replied that it was true that the committee had abandoned the equalization bill, having found the principle utterly impracticable. It could be applied without doing away with the emoluments allowed to the army, which would derange its whole organization. It was not attempted to increase the pay of the army. That subject was left at rest, and the committee assumed the highest rate which had been recommended for the pay of the army, by the Secretary of War. In taking 5,500 dollars as the compensation of officers in command of a squadron, the Committee had been governed by the established rule of allowing double rations to commanding officers on duty, and by the recommendation of the Departments.

Mr. McKENNA was disposed to pay the officers of the navy, and to pay them well. He would give them an ample sufficiency for the support of their families. But he was not in favor of going too far. The increase of pay proposed was too extravagant. It added about \$250,000 to the annual pay of the navy.

Mr. WARD spoke at considerable length in opposition to the motion, and in support of the bill as reported from the committee. The allowance of \$5,500 to the commanding officers he considered as proper, moderate and necessary for the interests of the service.

Mr. SUTHERLAND was, he said, as much an advocate of the navy as the gentleman before him, (Mr. WARD.) But he would say that the bill was not prepared in a manner that it ought to have been for this House. He stood here the advocate of a class of men who had added as much as any other to the glory and efficiency of the navy; he meant the poor gunners, carpenters, sailmakers, boatswains, and riggers. The men who hold the poor office of gunners, an office of some importance in time of war, the men of smoke and fire, are, by this bill, to be reduced to 300 dollars a year, when absent on leave, or waiting orders, whereas, at present they receive \$400 or more.

We could not go to war without these men, and he would not go for the bill unless they were taken care of. He would bring them up, though not by pulling others down. But he would pull down the pay of the highest officer in the list to 4,000, or even 3,000 dollars, rather than to curtail the pay of those men, while they were at home with their families.

Mr. WATMOUGH loved these men of smoke and fire, those men who, in the words of a distinguished soldier, were baptized in fire, as much as his colleague, and he had been a personal witness of their worth and valor; but the fact was, that the bill proposed to increase the pay of those very men, while on duty, nearly one hundred per cent. As they were seldom absent on leave or waiting orders, they would generally receive about \$750 a year, whereas their present pay was only \$420. It was the object of the bill to encourage these men to remain on duty.

Mr. PARKER hoped we should settle the account of the gunners when we came to them. He was opposed to the whole of the bill, from the 5th to the 10th line

inclusive, and he moved to strike it out, for the reason that he thought it right that all the captains should be put on the same pay when performing the same duty.

The CHAIR decided that the motion was not, at present, in order.

Mr. FILLMORE remarked that the amount of compensation proposed to be given to officers in command, was about \$15 a day. If the sum was reduced to \$4,500, it would be \$12 1-2 a day, besides some allowance, which was a higher salary than almost any civil officer of the Government received.

Mr. WARD suggested that the Speaker of the House received sixteen dollars a day.

The question being then taken on the motion of Mr. Harper to strike out 5,500, and insert 4,500, it was determined in the affirmative—90 to 55.

Mr. WATMOUGH then stated, that, as the Committee of the Whole had determined the question of the rate of the pay of the commanding officer, he should offer an amendment to the bill graduating the pay of all the officers, according to that which was thus fixed by the committee; and he offered the amendment accordingly.

Mr. WISE laid on the table an amendment, which he said he would offer to the bill, and which was read and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. SPEIGHT, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. WATMOUGH,
The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 18.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. BRIGGS in the Chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate and equalize the pay of the officers of the Navy—the question being on the amendment yesterday submitted by Mr. WATMOUGH, as follows:

"The senior Captain, when commanding a squadron, four thousand five hundred dollars; when on other duty four thousand dollars; when on leave, or waiting orders, three thousand five hundred dollars. All other Captains, when commanding squadrons in chief, four thousand five hundred dollars; when commanding squadrons and under the command of a superior officer, or when acting as navy commissioner, four thousand dollars. When of five years standing, and commanding vessels for sea service or navy yards, coast stations, or acting as captain of a fleet, three thousand five hundred dollars; when on other duty, three thousand dollars; when on leave or waiting orders, two thousand five hundred dollars. When under five years and commanding vessels for sea service, or navy yards, coast stations, or acting as Captain of a fleet, three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; when on other duty, two thousand eight hundred dollars. When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, two thousand five hundred dollars."

Mr. SPEIGHT objected to the policy of bringing down the pay of the army to the standard of the navy. He considered a well organized navy the great bulwark of our liberties, and, as such, deserving of the highest consideration, on the part of the government. He asked if any gentleman regarded the present pay of the navy sufficient to induce gentlemen to leave their families and brave the perils and privations incident to the service? Complimenting the gentleman from Pennsylvania for the reflection and industry he had devoted to the subject, he could not at the same time but think that his proposition placed the pay somewhat higher than it should be. He himself preferred the proposition of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) and should vote for it. He deprecated a protracted debate, and suggested the propriety of taking up the bill by sections, and disposing of each in turn.

Mr. WATMOUGH expressed a strong desire to have the bill gone through to day, and reported to the House. He would not take up the time of the House with further remarks, but would entreat the House to vote on the question, bringing to the decision that spirit of candor, and fairness, and disinterestedness, free from every political feeling, which was so desirable.

Mr. WISE moved to strike out the amendment, and insert the words—

"Captains, when waiting orders, three thousand dollars, when on duty, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; when in command of a squadron four thousand five hundred dollars."

Mr. WISE explained, in reply to a suggestion from the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Speight) stating that a main feature in his amendment was the abolition of the difference on account of seniority.

Mr. REED intimated, that if we have a fleet, there must be a commander of that fleet, whether an admiral or a captain, and his pay ought to be superior to that of the captain of a single vessel.

Mr. WATMOUGH reminded the House that this measure had been but recently introduced into the House, expressed regret that more weight was not given to it. He called on the House to stand by the old officers of the navy, and not to withdraw from them in the decline of life, that compensation which was their due. He had spoken with the conqueror of the Guerriere, and those who fought at Tripoli, and had heard no such sentiments from them. He hoped no such decision would be made as would affect the moral character and efficiency of the Navy. He thought the gentleman from Virginia had taken a limited view of the subject, and he hoped that his amendment would not prevail. He desired only to make as perfect as possible a service, which had been justly appreciated for its intimate connection with the existence of our political freedom, by his friend from North Carolina, (Mr. Speight.)

Mr. WISE discarded any feeling like unfriendliness to the bill. His propositions had been made after a conference with meritorious officers of the navy. He stated that, when an officer reached the rank of Captain, he was supposed to be fully competent to the performance of all the duties of the station, and by making distinctions, ambition was depressed, and the zeal of these individuals was damped. On the principle of seniority, the most incompetent officers may be placed in the most responsible stations. He was willing to give the full amount of appropriation required by the gentleman from Virginia, but he desired to destroy the difference of seniority. He did not wish to see gallant young Captains commanded by old officers, who, although they might have fought the battles of their country, were too infirm to fight them again. He looked to the real efficiency of the navy, and hoped that his amendment would be agreed to.

Some conversation here took place between Mr. Harper, Mr. Wise and Mr. Speight, on a question of order, as to amendment; but it terminated without any change of course.

In reply to a question from Mr. Speight,

Mr. WATMOUGH read a section from the Act of 1799 and a resolution of 1776, to show that distinctions had been made in favor of senior officers. The regulations of 1818, recognize the same principle. If the principle were now changed, that hope of promotion which acted as so efficient a stimulus to gallant men would be destroyed. He also adduced evidence from his own amendment of his desire to give equal privileges where there was an equality of responsibility.

Mr. WISE construed the laws, cited by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, as militating against his argument, as they did not recognize the principle of seniority. There was also a fallacy in the argument of the gentleman concerning promotion. The highest grade in the service was Captain, and he who reached it could not attain any higher rank.

Mr. HARPER referred to the difference between the foreign service and our own, to show that distinctions were considered necessary by the European Governments. He expressed his intention to vote for the amendment of his colleague, (Mr. Watmough,) in preference to that now under discussion.

Mr. MANN gave credit to the Chairman of the Committee for his industry in pursuing this investigation. He then recited the history of the proceedings which had resulted in the report of this bill, and also the changes which had taken place in the course and form of the bill itself; and also referred to the various arguments which had been brought forward in the course of the discussion. Although the Chairman of the Committee considered that something more than dollars and cents was involved in this bill, those most interested would consider it as a mere question of dollars and cents. He avowed himself to be friendly to the navy, but was opposed to the odious distinction of seniority, and in favor of the amendment of the gentlemen from Virginia, which abolished it. He read a statement of the pay at present allowed to the oldest Captains, and

Navy Commissioners, and asked if the incomes of many gentlemen on that floor equalled it.

Mr. REED considered it important to look to what men were obliged to expend, rather than what they received. On this subject, he would read an extract from a report of the Secretary of the Navy, an authority which he hoped the gentleman from New York would respect. Mr. Reed then read the extract, and argued in favor of the only distinction which could be made between the junior Captain, whose responsibility was confined to the ship, and the senior, whose responsibility extended to a fleet, by means of pay. He quoted a few words from the authority of the President in favor of a distinction.

Mr. PEARCE inferred the hostility of the gentleman from New York to any allowance, from the fact of his motion, a day or two since, to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. If the Chairman of the Committee could not get all he desired, considering the present temper of the House, it would be glory enough for him if he could obtain any thing. He looked upon the senior captains as standing on the topmost round of the ladder, as having gained all the laurels they could gain, and that it was incumbent on the House now to look to the junior classes. He was in favor of the bill, because it made a provision for the wives and families of the officers, in case of death in the service or otherwise. Whatever, therefore, was taken from the officers in pay was given back to them in the form of a gratuity to their families, in the event of a disaster. With these views he should vote in favor of the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia. He took a view of the usefulness of the different grades of the service, eulogizing the skilful gunners, by whose superiority the ships of the United States had triumphed over all which had been opposed to them. He dilated on the value of the Schoolmasters, and at this point he gave way to a motion that the Committee rise.

The Committee then rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. The House then adjourned.

MONDAY, Dec. 22.

The House resumed, in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Briggs in the Chair,) the consideration of the bill to regulate and equalize the pay of the officers of the Navy.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Wise to amend the amendment of the Committee, concerning captains.

Mr. PEARCE resumed his remarks. He considered the gunners as a most useful and meritorious class of officers. Considering the skill necessary for the efficient conduct of this branch of the service, he desired to put these officers on a superior footing in point of pay. He then remarked on the importance of a naval school, which he despaired of seeing established; indeed, he was not without apprehension that even our military school would be suppressed. He adverted to the close and scrutinizing examination to which the assistant surgeons were subjected. If they passed that examination, they must be possessed of talents far beyond what would command for them, in the exercise of their talents, a higher rate of income than the pay of their rank.

Mr. WATMOUGH reminded the Committee that the question of surgeons was not before them; and that if it were, the pay of that class had been fixed with the entire approbation of the surgeons and assistant surgeons.

Mr. PEARCE resumed, and stated that he was at liberty to take the broadest view of the subject. He then went on to express his conviction that the junior officers should be put on a better footing. He did not understand what was meant by the expenses of officers abroad. It was improper language. He would give what was deemed sufficient, and nothing more. What was necessary for the support of Lord Nelson in Naples, or the Bay of Naples, would not have been necessary to support Commodore Rodgers there. He referred to the grades which, according to the rules of the service, an officer was required to fill, before he could reach the rank of a Post Captain; and cited what had been done for Commodores Rodgers, Hull, and Warrington, by which they had risen more rapidly than any younger officers can hope to do. He intended no disrespect to the senior grades, but he was in favor of reducing their compensation, and increasing that of the junior

grade. Rodgers, Chauncey, Morris and Hull, were entitled to his respect and good feeling, from the fact of their birth-places being in his section of the country, as well as their services, and he could not be guilty of any disrespect towards them.

He was in favor of the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia. Every body acknowledged that there was a disproportion between the pay of the officers of the army and the navy. He did not, however, [so far as it was possible to catch the purport of his remarks,] coincide in the belief that this could be accomplished.

Mr. VANDERPOEL contrasted the warmth of those orators, whose eloquence was fired with the recollection of the gallant exploits of our Navy, and the freezing prudence of those over-watchful sentinels of the Treasury, who will not suffer any thing to escape therefrom. He adverted to the opposition made to the bill by some of his colleagues; and defended it from the imputation of having been improperly brought before the House. He conceived that it properly emanated from an amphibious committee, as its object was to equalize the pay of the two branches of the service. He considered a commission in the army as a mere sinecure. What had the army done, barring the expedition against Black Hawk, and some pursuits of the Indians, for years past? In the nature of circumstances, the army could not have employment. But the Navy had to protect our commerce, and to follow pirates, and uphold the dignity and glory of our flag in every sea. If, therefore, one branch was entitled to a preference over the other, it was our gallant Navy.

" Their march is on the mountain wave,
" Their home is on the deep."

But he did not desire justice to one branch, at the price of injustice to the other. He adverted to the heavy sums paid annually to Registers, Receivers, Clerks, in the civil service, and to the *per diem* paid to members of Congress, some of whom were members of a lucrative profession, and asked if the Navy was not equally deserving of the public support.

He insisted that the compensation of certain officers ought to be such as not only to support themselves, but to enable them to reciprocate the civilities of foreign officers on distant stations. It was on this principle that the President received his five and twenty thousand dollars a year.

He was in favor of the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia, which left the pay of the Captains sufficiently large for their services. He was also in favor of it, because the principle of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, by which distinctions on account of seniority were introduced, had never before received legislative sanction. At least he was not acquainted with the fact, if it existed. [Here the gentleman was corrected by the chairman of the Select Committee.] Mr. V. did not persist, but went on to remark on the pay fixed by the Committee for the Lieutenants. The Lieutenants are only allowed 960 dollars a year; and out of this every officer must lay in his stores and provisions, his cups and knives and forks, and what has he left to reciprocate the civilities of foreign officers? He enumerated the perilous and arduous services required of the Lieutenants, to show that they ought to be well recompensed. At present, with their limited pay, they who have families at home, when they come on shore, find themselves involved in debt, and thus it is at the end of every voyage. And was this American justice?

He replied to the remarks of the gentleman from Rhode Island, as to the gunners, and expressed his surprise that they should be selected. He had at first supposed that the gunner was the man of fire and smoke, who levelled the guns; but on the inquiry he had found that the gunner was never in danger; that his post was one of safety, near the magazine, and that he never smelt smoke, unless it was the smoke of his lamp!

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON deprecated any waste of time, and declined, after all the eloquence and information which had been contributed to this subject, saying much on the subject. He complimented the gallantry of both branches of the service, and would not make comparisons which might wound either. He had been astonished for the last twenty years at the contradictions which he had heard on the subject of the navy. At times when it has been thrown abroad that our liberties were endangered by the army, no such apprehension has been expressed on the score of the navy. Yet a strong opposition has been made to give to the highest

officers in the navy, titles correspondent with those given in the army. He was in favor of giving them those titles, and, what was more, of giving them pay sufficient to maintain their wives and families, and to enable them to reciprocate foreign civilities. He believed that there was more bravery and patriotism in this country than any other. Yet for want of skill and reflection, we were sometimes urged to pull down our army and navy, lest our liberties should be destroyed. He would be ready to pull them down if they were dangerous to public liberty; but as he saw no danger, he was in favor of adopting a settled organization, and then paying those employed liberally.

He suggested that it would be easy to reduce the pay of our civil officers and of members of Congress, but it would be an impolitic course. He would vote for the highest rate of compensation to the service, because he would pay the man who worked hard the full value of his service. His constituents, plain men as they are, would never accuse him of extravagance for voting liberal compensations.

Mr. SUTHERLAND rose to suggest the propriety of action instead of discussion, as time was going on, and the hour of adjournment was near.

The amendment of Mr. Wise was then accepted by Mr. Watmough, as far as relates to the Captains.

Mr. WISE withdrew the residue of the amendment.

Mr. MANN renewed the amendment, in order that he might move it again in the House.

This last motion was negatived.

The amendment of the committee, as amended by the gentleman from Virginia, was then agreed to.

The next amendment, relating to Masters Commandants, was then read.

Mr. WISE moved his amendment to this clause.

Mr. WATMOUGH made no objection to the amendment, placing himself in a situation of perfect candor before the House, the country and the service. He accepted the modification, and the amendment was then agreed to.

The clause relating to pay of Lieutenants was then read, and the amendment offered by Mr. Wise was then agreed to.

The clause relating to Assistant Surgeons was then read, and the amendment moved by Mr. Wise was opposed by Mr. Watmough, who stated that the amendment was in conformity with the wishes of the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, as expressed upon paper.

Mr. SUTHERLAND stated what was the expense of the education of a Surgeon for the service, to show that the compensation was, in its best form, insufficient.

Mr. MANN also opposed the motion.

The amendment of Mr. Wise was then agreed to.

The amendment on the subject of Surgeons, was then read and agreed to.

Mr. WATMOUGH then moved an amendment in reference to Purser, giving them 1400 dollars in service, and 900 when waiting orders; which was agreed to.

Mr. WATMOUGH moved to strike out "six," in the pay of Chaplains, and substitute "eight" hundred dollars.

Mr. REED suggested that the expenses of the Chaplain were equal to those of any other officers.

Mr. WISE suggested that the Chaplains ought to be discontinued, or sufficiently paid.

The amendment was then agreed to—Ayes 73.

Mr. MANN then moved to strike out the clause respecting Chaplains, which was negatived.

The next amendment, which changes the name of "Schoolmaster," to that of "Professor of Mathematics," was agreed to.

The amendment concerning Secretaries and Clerks being read,

Mr. WISE moved his amendment to this clause.

Mr. WATMOUGH stated one or two reasons why this amendment should not be adopted.

Mr. WISE then withdrew his amendment at the suggestion of Mr. Watmough, to be renewed in a subsequent part of the bill.

Mr. MANN moved to strike out the clause concerning second masters. Negatived.

The amendment offered by Mr. Wise to the clause relating to the passed Midshipmen, was negatived.

Mr. WISE moved to strike out the clause concerning warrant master's mates, which was negatived.

Mr. WISE moved the amendment he had previously withdrawn, concerning clerks, increasing their compensation.

Mr. WATMOUGH said it had been deemed expedient not to touch these classes, which opened the door to an increase of the pay of a large and meritorious class of artisans.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. WISE moved to strike out the clause concerning Boatswains, Gunners, &c. and insert his amendment, raising their compensation, and including an armorer.

Mr. WATMOUGH stated that the committee had not neglected this most meritorious class, but had raised their compensation. The committee and himself had been particularly anxious to cherish this very valuable class of men.

Mr. REED stated what were the duties of these officers, in order to show that they were meritorious and responsible.

Mr. WISE said that if the amendment was negatived, the fate of the bill would be periled.

Mr. McKENNAN hoped that the House would not be deterred by the threat that the bill would be lost. He would do his duty, let the fate of the bill be what it might.

Mr. WATMOUGH expressed a hope that the amendment would not be adopted.

Mr. WISE advocated his amendment, expatiated on the merits of those officers, and disclaimed any disposition to menace the committee.

On motion of Mr. WARDWELL, the Committee rose.—Ayes 50, Nays 47.

The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. BRIGGS in the Chair, on the bill to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, and the amendments thereunto proposed by Mr. WATMOUGH, as Chairman of the Select Committee, and Mr. WISE, a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The discussion was resumed on the amendment offered by Mr. WISE, to increase the compensation of Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters, and Sailmakers, and adding the office of Armorer to the list, allowing each seven hundred dollars while waiting orders, and eight hundred while on duty.

Mr. WATMOUGH briefly stated the objections which existed in his mind to the amendment. He repeated the ideas he had previously advanced, that it was highly important to offer inducements for these officers to remain at sea rather than on shore; and hence the difference in the compensation in those situations. He was willing to allow them \$750 when on board of a frigate, and \$600 while on board a sloop, brig, or schooner, or while acting on shore. Further he could not consistently go.

Mr. WISE declined to accept this proposition, and stated the reasons which urged him to do so. These men, holding these very responsible stations, he was well informed could not live on shore with the compensation proposed for them. It was not to avoid duty at sea, that these men desired a fair compensation while they were casually at home with their families. They merely ask that they may live. He was well assured that the present inadequate pay brought only such as from their habits and abilities, were unworthy of the station; who required a thorough purgation before they were competent to the performance of their important duties. The pay of these men, he contended, bore no fair comparison with that of other offices of the Navy, in proportion with their duties.

Mr. REED said these men could have no leave of absence, inasmuch as there was only one of each of them attached to a vessel. He did not deem it important to include the office of Armorer in the amendment.

Mr. WISE replied, contending that a ship was not properly manned without an Armorer—and one, too, more competent than a common blacksmith—one, probably, whose services could not be procured for a less sum than 25 cents per hour. Such was the information which he had been enabled to collect from authentic sources, in relation to this office.

Mr. WATMOUGH again explained, and urged some further objections to the amendment.

Mr. SUTHERLAND asked the privilege of saying one word in favor of these men. He complained that his former remarks upon this subject had been misunderstood or misrepresented. He only asked the committee

to allow these officers a proper compensation while they were at home.

His argument was, that while they were at home with their families, they should be taken care of, and not, as proposed by this unequal reduction of their wages on shore, be hurried off again to sea, as soon, almost, as their feet have touched the shore. He spoke particularly of Boatswains, and the importance of their services. He would not make these men exiles from their homes, their wives, and children, under the penalty of having their pay reduced to the inadequate sum of \$360 per annum. These men possessed the same natural affections—the same strong feeling for their families, that others did. The carpenter, he added, was a very important man on board, and he dwelt on the onerous nature of his duties. He said he was aware that his colleague (Mr. WATMOUGH,) came from a district where these real workmen—the bone and sinews of war—were numerous. The committee of which that gentleman was chairman, was constituted to equalize the pay of officers. He wished to see at least an equalization of the pay of those serving on board the same ship. After some further observations, Mr. S. concluded with the remark, that all the experienced individuals with whom he had consulted, joined him in the views he had taken on this important point, of giving to these officers a more adequate compensation while on shore—while in the bosom of their families—a blessing which they so seldom enjoyed.

Mr. BATES said, he conceived this question to be a mere matter of fact, and not a subject for oratorical flourishes. He asked if the amendment embraced the views of the officers of the navy? For by their judgment and discretion, his own would be, in a great measure, controlled.

Mr. WISE replied, in effect, that it did.

Mr. BURGESS wished this subject could be discussed without so much ardor. He thought the return of these officers to their families once in two or three years, should be satisfactory to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. SUTHERLAND.) However that might be, he believed the laborer worthy of his hire. He was attached to that class of our fellow-citizens, and he hoped he never should forget the sympathy which he had ever felt and professed for the working classes.—But it seemed that all at once this class were supposed to possess extraordinary merit. They were even put in advance of your Admirals and your Generals. Mr. B. contended that the compensation contained in the bill was amply sufficient, and that it was more than some of the individuals referred to could get if following their occupations out of the public service. He was willing to encourage bravery, but was not in favor of paying to these men a sum so greatly disproportionate to the service rendered. He went at length into particulars connected with the pay, duties, &c. of the various individuals engaged in the naval service.

Mr. REED, of Massachusetts, referred to the report of the Secretary of the Navy on this subject, to show that the bill went as far as was recommended by the Department on the particular subject of the amendment. He made no pretensions of exclusive friendship for the working men in the community of the navy; he was willing to do justice to all. The persons embraced in this amendment were seldom absent on leave. It was almost impossible to do without them on board ship, particularly a ship of the largest class. Reference had been made to the pay of seamen. He was in favor of giving that class of the service the most ample compensation. He should have moved an amendment to that effect if he had not believed that it was not strictly proper to embrace seamen in the present bill.

Mr. FEERIS observed that he did not wish to trespass on the patience of the House or unnecessarily prolong this exciting debate. But he claimed the indulgence of the House; while he should endeavor to answer an argument adduced by the gentleman from Rhode Island, and delivered with so much ingenuity, ability, and eloquence, as to make an impression against the proposed amendment. The gentleman triumphantly asks, why a mechanic attached to the national service should be allowed more wages, than a mechanic of the same grade could earn on shore? It appeared to Mr. F. there were obvious reasons why there should be a greater allowance. The mechanic on shore had many advantages over those in the service. They had the enjoyment of the domestic fire-side and the social circle. The advantages of forming connexions in so-

ciety, and if he possessed talents and enterprise, he might by economy lay up a small capital, and with the assistance of friends establish himself in business, become a master mechanic and a man of fortune. Many of our most substantial citizens have risen in this way, who look back with satisfaction upon their enterprise, industry, and economy, which have led them from small beginnings to comfort and affluence. The mechanic attached to the service is deprived of all these advantages—his sole dependence is on the provision his country has made him, and from the allowance proposed, he could lay up but a small pittance for that period, when age and infirmity shall render him unfit for service; and when he shall be compelled to linger out the remnant of his days in comparative penury and want without a cheering hope to animate him—that when he shall be called to that “bourne from whence no traveller returns,” his wife and little ones would be left with the moderate means of living. There is another obvious reason why there should be a difference. The mechanic on shore enjoys, after the toils of the day, the comforts of his family and fireside, while he at sea encounters the perils of sea and battle—sustaining the flag and the rights of his country.

Mr. F. would call the attention of the House to one observation, applicable to the general provisions of this bill. The officers of all grades and the men, when on shore, are obliged to live, on the Atlantic border, in the large cities—where house rent, fuel, and all necessary expenses for the support of a family, including the education of children, are extravagantly high, when compared to the expense of living in the fruitful west. If gentlemen would make a calculation of the necessary expenses to be deducted for the allowances made by this bill, and by this amendment, they would find that but a small sum could be saved by the most rigid economy, as a provision for their families, in case of death, or for coming age and infirmities. He should not detain the House by declaiming on the gallant deeds of the navy, or the imperishable glory it had shed on the country. But he felt it his duty to make these observations, from a due regard to the claims of that useful class of officers—the mechanics attached to the service—which the amendment proposed to relieve.

Mr. BURGESS briefly replied, and explained his former remarks.

Mr. FERRIS rejoined, and also explained. After a few additional remarks by Messrs. WATMOUGH and WISE, the question was taken on the amendment of the latter, in relation to the pay of boat-swains, gunners, sail-makers, and carpenters, and rejected.

Mr. WATMOUGH moved an amendment, intended to guard the rights and interests of surgeons, while absent; which was adopted.

Mr. MANN, of New York, said, he would now propose an amendment which would enable those gentlemen who are so extremely zealous in favor of the higher officers in service, to extend their sympathies to the common sailors; a class, in favor of whom, no voice had yet been raised, and who were so important to the service. He would, therefore, move to increase the present pittance paid to the common sailor, at the rate of \$3 per month.

After a few remarks by Messrs. WATMOUGH and CAMBRELENG, of an explanatory character, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. WATMOUGH offered an amendment to that part of the first section which specified that the compensation given in the bill should be in full of all allowances, with certain exceptions; which was agreed to.

Mr. WISE moved a proviso that officers, commanding a squadron on a foreign station, should be entitled to fourteen rations per day; which was rejected.

Mr. GILLET proposed an amendment, providing that the specified pay to the officers of the Navy proposed in the bill, should be in full of all compensation, &c. &c.

Mr. WATMOUGH contended that the substantial part of this amendment was already incorporated in the bill, by the amendment, which he had just offered and which was adopted.

Mr. GILLET said it was not his purpose, at the present time, to discuss at length the subject of this amendment. He had not taken part in the discussions relative to the amount to be paid to the officers respectively. His object was, to have the door shut against pay beyond the sum mentioned in the bill. If the sum

proposed to be given was not large enough, let it be increased, and made what it should be. But he was decidedly opposed to leaving an opportunity for allowances. He was for giving, in one sum, all that could possibly be allowed. The people, and this House, would then know what was paid for services in the navy. It was, doubtless, true that some of the officers were not sufficiently paid, but his object was to close the almost boundless field of allowances.

He had understood the object of the Chairman of the Select Committee to be, to pay the officers a gross sum, and cut off all allowances. He now invited him to aid in rendering that object certain. Then the country would know, with certainty, what was paid. Mr. G. said he hoped to have an opportunity in the House of fully explaining his views on this subject, in which he hoped to have a concurrence of this House.

After a few additional remarks by Mr. WATMOUGH, the amendment proposed by Mr. GILLET was negatived.

Mr. GRENDEL moved to amend the bill by increasing the compensation proposed to be given to the first Clerk to a Commandant of the Navy Yard from \$900 to \$1150. Mr. G. said the duties which would be required of this Clerk were arduous, and required a person possessing skill and integrity. He instanced the case of a heavy fraud committed by a Clerk in the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, to show the necessity of having an honest and faithful individual to perform the duties required.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. PARKER moved to strike out the second section, which is in the following words:

“SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to deduct from the pay hereafter to become due, of the commission and warrant officers of the navy of the United States, three per centum of the amount thereof, and to pay the same to the Secretary of the Navy and the Navy Commissioners for the time being, who are hereby appointed a Board of Commissioners by the name and style of “Commissioners of the Navy Widows and Orphans’ Fund;” which, together with any other moneys to which the fund may become legally entitled, shall constitute a fund for the relief of the widows, children, “and relatives” of the said commission and warrant officers of the Navy of the United States, to be invested by said board, and the proceeds of it divided and disbursed in such manner as may be hereafter prescribed by Congress.”

After a few remarks by Mr. WATMOUGH, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. MASON moved to strike from the second section, the words “and relatives,” printed in Italics.

This motion was discussed by Messrs. MASON, WATMOUGH, and CAMBRELENG, when

Mr. REED moved to amend the amendment by inserting, in lieu of the words “and relatives,” the words “widows, children, and unmarried sisters.”

The debate on this amendment was further continued by Messrs. REED, WATMOUGH and MASON.

Mr. FILLMORE suggested to the mover of the amendment to the amendment, (Mr. Reed,) to include in his proposition, “widowed mothers.”

Mr. REED assented to this modification, when the motion, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. PARKER again addressed the committee, in opposition to the second section of the bill, and proposed to renew the motion to strike it out; but the CHAIR declared that such a motion was not in order.

The third section was read as follows:

“SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of every medical officer of the United States navy to provide himself with all such instruments as are necessary in his profession, and that the sum of _____ dollars be, and the same is hereby, annually, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied, on an estimate to be furnished under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, to the object specified in this act.

Mr. WATMOUGH moved to strike this section from the bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. JARVIS moved to add an additional section to the bill, providing that hereafter, in the distribution of prize money, it shall be done in proportion to the pay which each officer, &c. may receive. Mr. J. said that he wished the question taken on his amendment, and

that when the bill should come up in the House, he would endeavor to prove that the present system of distributing prize money was unjust and improper.—The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments having been gone through with, the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House as amended.

On motion of Mr. WATMOUGH, the bill and amendments were ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned.

From the United Service Journal, Nov. 1834.
OFFICIAL RETURN
OF THE NAVAL FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN,
on the 1st of October, 1834.
COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE OF
LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Right Hon. George Lord Auckland.
The Hon. George Heneage Lawrence Dundas.*
Sir Wm. Parker, K.C.B.
Sir Samuel John Brook Pechell, Bart., K.C.H.
Henry Labouchere, Esq.
Maurice Frederick Fitzharding Berkeley, Esq.

Flag-Officers of the Royal Navy.
Admiral of the Fleet,

Sir C. Edmund Nugent, G.CH.

Admirals.	
Of the Red	9
Of the White	12
Of the Blue	16
	37

Vice-Admirals.	
Of the Red	15
Of the White	15
Of the Blue	19
	49

Rear-Admirals.	
Of the Red	17
Of the White	18
Of the Blue	26
	61

Rear-Admirals on retired half-pay	31
Captains on retired half-pay	9

Captains.	
On the half pay of 12s. 6d. per diem	100
Do., 14s. 6d. per diem	150
Do. 10s. 6d. per diem	526
	776

Out of this number 64 are on active service, either on board a ship, in the Coast Guard, Ordinary, Naval College, Dock-yard, or Victualling-yard, &c.

Commanders.	
On the half pay of 10s. per diem	150
Do. 8s. 6d. per diem	707
	857

Of this number 110 are on active service.
Retired under his Majesty's Order in Council, 30th Jan. 1816.
Do. 1st Nov. 1830, 7s. per diem

	100
	187
	287

Naval Knights of Windsor.

Lieutenants.	
On the half-pay of 7s. per diem	114
Do. 6s. per diem	704
Do. 5s. per diem	2288
	3106

Of this number 762 are on active service.

Masters.	
Superannuated	14

For Service.	
On the half pay of 7s. per diem.	100
Do. 6s. per diem	200
Do. 5s. per diem	172
	472

Of this number 97 are on active service.

<i>Pursers.</i>	
On the half-pay of 5s. per diem	100
Do 4s. per diem	200
Do 3s. per diem	306

Of the above 99 are in active service.

<i>Medical Officers.</i>	
Physicians	12
Surgeons Retired	42
Surgeons for Service	680
Assistant Surgeons	297
Dispensers of Hospitals	11
Hospital Maters	3

Of this number, 3 physicians, 127 surgeons, and 195 assistant surgeons, are on active service.

<i>Chaplains.</i>	
Retired List	23
Active List	39

Of this number 29 are in active service, and 12 holding some civil appointment.

<i>Half Pay.</i>	per diem.
The half-pay of the Admiral of the Fleet is	3l. 3s. 0d.
Admirals	2 2 0
Vice-Admirals	1 12 6
Rear-Admirals	1 5 0
<i>Flag-Pay.</i>	£ s. d.
Admiral of the Fleet	6 0 0
Admirals	5 0 0
Vice-Admiral	4 0 0
Rear-Admiral, &c.	3 0 0

Besides which, every Commander-in-Chief shall receive a further sum of 3l. per diem while his flag shall be flying within the limits of his station.

The number of vessels composing the British Navy is 557, employing in time of peace, 20,000 seamen, 1000 boys, and 9000 Royal Marines, composed of 104 companies, stationed as follows:

1st Division, Chatham, - - -	26 companies.
2nd Division, Portsmouth - - -	31 do.
3rd Division, Woolwich - - -	27 do.
4th Division, Plymouth - - -	18 do.
Royal Marine Artillery - - -	2 do.

Total - 104

* Replaced by Rear-Admiral Adam.

The United States Naval Lyceum has received from *Isaiah Townsend*, Esq. one of its corresponding members in Paris, a splendid edition, published by order of Vice Admiral de Rigny, late Minister of the Marine and the Colonies, of the voyage of the Corvette *La Favorite*, round the world; through the India and China seas, during the years 1830, 1831 and 1832. It consists of two volumes in octavo, accompanied by an atlas containing twelve charts and plans, and an historical album of seventy-two plates, descriptive of the manners and customs of the different people visited by the Capitaine de Frigate *La Place*, in command of this vessel. This is one of a series of expensive and highly ornamental publications of a similar character, made by order of the Marine Department of France.

We have been favored with a prospectus of an invention which promises to obviate one of the most common causes of accident to boats. It is a piece of machinery by which a boat's sails may be kept trimmed without any manual assistance, and is called by the patentee, Lieut. BENDON, R. N. a boat-safety. In a boat fitted with this instrument, if the sheet requires easing off, it is done by simply pressing on a lever with the thumb,—if hauling aft, by turning the handle; both of which can be done without causing any annoyance to any one sitting in the stern sheets; and as no turns need be taken off or put on, a man may be steering with one hand and trimming the sail with the other with the greatest ease, and in less time than is taken by the ordinary process. We sincerely hope that this very promising invention may answer the views of the patentee.—*United Service Gazette*.

WASHINGTON;

THURSDAY,.....JANUARY 8, 1835

PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE.

We have prescribed one rule to ourselves from which we shall in no wise swerve. The Army and Navy Chronicle will not be sent to any one, except an officer of the Army or Navy, unless the money accompanies the order; or the individual so ordering, is personally known to the editor.

We have commenced with a smaller subscription list than was intended. The Chronicle can only be sustained, and conducted with spirit, by a liberal and prompt support with the purse and pen, on the part of officers.

Subscriptions to the Army and Navy Chronicle may commence at the option of subscribers; and it is requested that all orders may specify the time. A few extra copies will be struck off for those who may subscribe hereafter, and wish to possess complete files.

AGENCIES.

Upon a review of the disadvantages attendant upon agencies, and the delay of settling accounts, we have determined to establish none for this paper. All orders and remittances must be made direct to the publisher. The difficulty of procuring available funds for transmission may be easily obviated by remitting for two years at once, or for two copies; one or two subscribers may unite in the same remittance.

We may, in some few instances, give special authority to individuals to collect or receive money.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Of professional works; mathematical, nautical, and surveying instruments; uniforms and equipments; and of all articles that are useful to the soldier and sailor will be conspicuously inserted on moderate terms.

The official Naval Register for 1835, was issued in the early part of the present week.

We understand that the Army Register has not yet been put to press, and probably will not be published until late next month.

Winter is an unpropitious season, on many accounts, to commence operations, and a spell of unusually cold weather has been an additional obstacle. In a week or two, our printing office will be arranged, so that business will proceed with regularity and promptitude.

PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

The importance of the Navy Pay Bill, and a desire to keep pace with the debate in the House, are sufficient reasons for devoting so much space to this subject.

Officers of the Army, arrived at Washington, since last report.

Dec. 29, Col. S. H. Long, Top. Eng. on his way to Philadelphia.

" Lt. J. G. Barnard, Eng. Corps, at Gadsby's.

" Capt. J. W. Ripley, Ord. Fuller's.

Jan. 2, Lt. J. P. Simonton, Dragoons, do.

5, Lt. H. Bliss, 1st Art. Mrs. Ulrick's.

" Lt. R. C. Tilghman, do. do.

" Capt. C. Thomas, 7th Infantry, Fuller's.

" Capt. A. Talcott, Eng. Gen. Gratiot's.

" Major N. Young, 7th Infantry, Fuller's.

6, Lt. P. St. G. Cooke, Dragoons, "

" Lt. Z. J. D. Kinsley, 3d Art. Gadsby's.

Communications.

PAY OF THE MAJOR GENERAL.

A great deal has been said in regard to the compensation, or, if it please better, the pay and emoluments, of the Major General Commanding the Army; and in order that the subject may be understood, by those who are disposed to understand it, I beg leave to offer some remarks.

He is entitled—

1st to \$200 per month—pay, } by the 6th section of the act of Jan. 11th, 1812, entitled "an act to raise an additional military force," which provision was continued by the act of March 3d, 1815, entitled "an act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," section 4; and by section 11 of the act of March 2d, 1821, entitled "an act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States."

3d. Additional, or double, rations—15. Under the 5th section of the act of March 16, 1802, entitled "an act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," which provision was continued by the 4th section of the act of March 3d, 1815, and the 11th section of that of March 2d 1821:—See above.

4th. Forage for seven horses, under the 12th section of the act of 24th April, 1816, entitled "an act for organizing the general staff, and making further provision for the army of the United States," which, as respects this allowance, reads thus—"That when forage is not drawn in kind by officers of the army entitled thereto, eight dollars per month, for each horse, not exceeding the number authorized by existing regulations, shall be allowed in lieu thereof: *Provided*, That neither money nor forage shall be drawn by officers, but for horses actually kept by them in service."

5th. Four servants, or waiters, under the same section of the same act as the last preceding, which as regards this allowance, reads thus—"Provided also, That none, except company officers, shall be allowed to take as servants, or waiters, soldiers of the army; and that all officers be allowed, for each private servant actually kept in service, not exceeding the number authorized by existing regulations, the pay, rations, and clothing, of a private soldier, or money in lieu thereof, on a certificate, setting forth the name and description of the servant or servants, in the pay account."

It will be observed that the number of horses for which forage is authorized, and the number of servants for which pay, rations, and clothing are allowed, are made to depend on what were authorized by the then existing regulations.

6th. Quarters, viz: 5 rooms and 1 kitchen.

7th. Fuel, viz: 6 cords per month, for 7 months of the year—and one cord per month for 5 months of the year.

8th. Fuel for 4 servants, at 1-6 of a cord for each per month, for 7 months of the year—and 1-12 of a cord for each per month, for 5 months of the year.

Quarters and fuel are allowed by the regulations—see paragraph 39 of the revised regulations for the Quarter Master's Department, published August 28th, 1834.

The amount of these several items, in dollars and cents, for twelve months, is as follows:—

1st. Pay, at \$200 per month,	is \$2,400 00
2d. Subsistence—15 rations per day at 20 cents each ration	1,095 00
3d. Additional rations—15 per day at 20 cents each ration	1,095 00
4th. Forage for 7 horses, at \$8 per month for each	672 00
5th. Servants—4; pay at \$6 per month each,	\$288
Subsistence—1 ration per day, to each, at 20 cents	292
Clothing—at \$2 50 each per mo.	120 is 700 00
6th. Quarters—5 rooms and one kitchen at \$6 per month each,	432 00
7th. Fuel—47 cords of wood at \$5 per cord,	235 00
8th. Fuel for servants—6½ cords of wood at \$5 per cord	31 00
Making the gross sum of	\$6,660 00

The five first items are the same to the Major General Commanding the Army, and to each of the Major Generals by brevet, who receives the pay and allowances of Major General. The three last items are also the same, so far as regards *quantity*, but when they are turned into dollars and cents, a difference will be perceived. For instance—

A Major General—
At New York, would be allowed—for quarters \$600 00
“ “ “ for fuel 320 00
At Memphis, Ten. “ “ for quarters 300 00
“ “ “ for fuel 106 66

so that, at New York, a Major General would receive for quarters \$163, and for fuel \$53 34, more than the Major General Commanding the Army at Washington city, and \$300 for quarters, and \$213 34 for fuel, more than a Major General at Memphis; and the Major General Commanding the Army, would receive for quarters \$132 and for fuel \$160, more than a Major General at Memphis. These would be the only differences between them, provided each were to receive all that the laws and regulations allow. It might, possibly, be asked why there should be any difference in the allowances to Major Generals, and to answer such an enquiry I would remark that \$300 at Memphis is of as much service towards procuring quarters as \$600 at New York, or \$432 at Washington city; and that \$106 66 will procure as much fuel at Memphis, as \$320 at New York, or \$266 66 at Washington city. At New York and Washington, quarters and fuel are commuted, by which the money goes into the hands of the officers, and they procure their own quarters and fuel; at Memphis, no commutation is made, consequently the officer does not see a dollar of the money, for it is paid to the persons from whom the quarters are hired and the fuel purchased, by the agent of the Quarter Master's Department there, and both are furnished *in kind*.

Although it may be thought, by some, that \$6,660 66 is a large compensation, or allowance rather, yet when we reflect that the law, (see section 12, of the act of April 24, 1816,) imposes obligations which must be complied with, to entitle the officer to some of the allowances, it will not seem so. To be entitled to forage in kind or money, in lieu of it, the horses must actually be kept in service by the officer, and he can draw for no more than he actually does so keep; consequently the Major General Commanding the Army must incur an expense equal to the amount allowed, to place him in a situation to receive the allowance. Under this view of the case, will any one pretend to say that forage is a source of profit or gain? Perhaps it may be said, that the money goes out of the treasury into the pocket of the officer, and therefore it is so. Still I contend that it is not; for the law compels him to spend his own money to keep the horses, and when he receives what is authorised to be paid, he is not more than re-imbursed. It might be said with equal propriety, that the amount paid for transporting an enlisted man from one point to another, is a gain to the enlisted man, because the money goes from the public purse; or that the amount paid for building, repairing, or equipping a vessel of war, is to be taken into consideration, in estimating the compensation of the officers and men by whom she is manned, because the money goes from the public purse. The allowance of forage to officers is intended as a means to enable them to be prepared to discharge their public duties; horses being necessary to carry them from place to place, in the performance of them in the field, or elsewhere. Vessels of war are sailing fortifications, and in them there is no need of horses, but they convey the *personnel* of the navy from one scene of action to another, and in them battles are fought and won. Horses, for which officers are entitled to forage, do not belong to the United States, but the officers must, themselves, be at the expense of providing them.

The law compels an officer to keep a servant, or servants, to entitle him to receive the pay, &c. This allowance has more the character of a source of gain or profit than forage, because it is presumed that every gentleman keeps one or more, and would do so, if no allowance were authorised; still, it is at his option to keep servants or not; and if not, he can receive nothing for them, and, of course, there is no gain or profit to the officer.

Of quarters and fuel, it is proper to say, that when a commutation is made, it is done with a view to the reimbursement of the amount expended for them by the

officers to whom the commutation is made, and when furnished *in kind* they are for the accommodation of the officers at the points where they are stationed, by the orders of their superiors, for the performance of public duties. Public barracks and quarters are erected and kept in repair at the public expense, for the officers and men of the army, navy and marine corps; but why? are they a source of profit or gain?—they are for the accommodation of the officers and men when placed at certain points for the performance of their public duties; then why, when a commutation is made, or when they are furnished *in kind* by hiring, shall they be a source of profit or gain? Might it not be said with the same propriety that because vessels of war serve as quarters for their complement of officers and men, they are a source of profit and gain? Public barracks and quarters are built and kept up, vessels of war are built and kept in repair, and quarters are hired or commuted, all at the public expense, and if one be a source of gain, or profit, or be taken into view in computing the compensation of officers, then all should be. Fuel, according to the army regulations, when furnished *in kind*, cannot be sold; the theory is, it is public property; can it, therefore, be a source of gain? Is it when furnished to officers and men on board of vessels of war, for cooking, or any other purpose, a source of gain or profit?

In regard to additional, or double rations, I may say they are authorised thus—“To the commanding officers of each separate post, such additional number of rations as the President of the United States shall, from time to time, direct, having respect to the special circumstances of each post.” It is presumed, if not certainly known, that an officer, by his situation as commander of a separate post, must incur expenses, consequent on his reception of visits from persons on business connected with the duties of his station, as a public officer; as well as those of ceremony, merely, which he would not were he not a commander; and for such additional expenses, shall he receive no reimbursement? It is to that end that additional rations are allowed; so that, should they be considered a source of profit or gain?

Pay is unencumbered by a condition. The same may be said of subsistence merely, not including the additional rations—and I will include the pay, subsistence and clothing, for servants, which is admitting too much, as I consider, for officers are obliged to keep them to be entitled to the allowances. The result, in reference to the pay and unencumbered emoluments of the Major General Commanding the army, and of any Major General, who receives the pay, &c. of Major General, is as follows, for twelve months, viz:

Pay \$200 per month,	is \$2,400 00
Subsistence—15 rations per day, at 20 cts.	
each ration,	1,095 00
And add pay, &c. for servants, including fuel for them,	731 66

\$4,226 66
I could say something in relation to the pay and emoluments, of officers of the army of different grades, but for the present I forbear. Erroneous impressions have existed, and still exist, in relation to this subject; and justice would seem to require that they should be removed. But, *nous verrons*.

Un ami de la vérité.

A CEMETERY IN THE WEST.

There is among all nations a reverential feeling for the remains of their dead; and so universal is the feeling, that even the most savage would deem it an everlasting reproach, to violate and disturb the ashes, as they lie in their hallowed bed. As we visit the repositories of the mortal remains of our species, how many solemn reflections crowd upon the mind. In the language of an eloquent writer of the past century, “the graves which surround us, suggest what a momentary space is the life of man, between the eternity of the past and of the future.” Whilst the steps of the Pilgrim are directed towards the winding paths of the tombs, he perceives the ravages of time, and his mind is irresistibly led to meditate in a sort of holy communion between the living and the dead; he contemplates the scene with a melancholy sensibility as he looks upon the narrow house of clay.

Never shall I forget the morning we passed at ‘Pere la Chaise,’—an enclosure of from sixty to eighty acres, filled with monumental stones, obelisks, temples, pyra-

mids and columns. Never shall I forget the emotions that thrilled my bosom, as we trod over the remains of marshals, generals, poets and musicians; and the sensations felt at the encounter of the tombs of the hapless Ney and the brave Labédoyere. The innumerable monuments with their busts, and the splendid walks lined with weeping willows and laurels, presented a scene, not unlike some of the Chinese cities. One would suppose that the Parisians were anxious to dissipate the gloom of the graves, by the luxuriant shrubs and fruit trees, which give to the place an *air riant*.

Whilst my mind was absorbed in the recollection of a short visit to ‘Pere la Chaise,’ I was a few days ago, walking in the oldest cemetery of Pittsburgh; where, to beguile an hour of meditation among the dead, I surveyed the relics of mortality, and approached the inscription with some degree of curiosity. Time, who, it is said spares neither great nor small, has even been at work here, in crumbling some of the grave stones, upon which were inscribed the names of many of the old inhabitants of Fort Pitt—names which in a very few revolving years, will pass away ‘alike unknown and unknown.’ In passing from grave to grave, my attention was directed to the spot where several officers of former days were buried. Alas! their names could not be deciphered, even with the aid of a microscopic glass.—Their lives, their deaths, and their epitaphs, are forgotten. But here are some, whose tombs appear towering high, as if to defy the hand of time, and perpetuate their memory for a season; while others are quietly reposing without a stone to tell the visitor, who they are, where they are, or enable a friend to say ‘I once knew you!’ Hundreds thus sleep, as if they had not been among the busy millions. In contemplating the lives, deaths and epitaphs of the great, how many thoughts were presented to me on the subject! How diversified are the views of men, and how few there are among them, who, like Franklin, would compare themselves to an old worn-out book; or like Piron, who chose the following epitaph—‘Ci-git Piron, qui ne fut rien; pas meme Academicien; or Zimmerman’s favorite daughter, with a simple rose engraved upon her tomb stone, with these words ‘c’est ainsi qu’elle fut!’

Relieved from this short reverie, a step or two brought me to the grave of Commodore BARNEY; a plain slab, with his name and date of decease, marks the spot where the gallant hero of two wars rests—forgotten? No! he lives in the hearts of every American, and his noble deeds are recorded in the archives of a grateful nation. In pausing for a moment over the grave of the veteran, one cannot help bestowing a passing tribute to his memory. Had Barney lived under the dynasty of the ‘great master spirit’ of modern times, he would have been made a Marshal—at least he would have been a member of the ‘legion of honor.’ Had he lived in England, his body would now repose near that of the immortal hero of Trafalgar, with a cenotaph at Westminster. But such are the destinies of men, and the different opinions and customs of nations, that the greatest warrior and statesman, and the lowest citizen and soldier, in a republic occupy the same ground, and often share the same honors of a simple epitaph, and a common grave stone. Thus we see, in this sacred receptacle for the dead, men of almost every rank and profession, occupying the little space of six by three. Barney will be held up as a subject of national pride. He was as brave as a Bayard, and his whole life was one of chivalry; and although his sphere of action was not as extensive as some of the characters who have shed new lustre upon their country’s fame yet we must acknowledge that his sword was drawn on many important occasions; and particularly, a time, when, it is said a host of soldiery imitated the ‘Knights of the spurs!’

A few paces to the right carried me near the tomb of the faithful friend of Washington—General NEVILLE, whose epitaph contained a brief eulogium of his services at a period when the father of his country led the little band to victory. The stone is a plain one, and was placed over the old general by his son; whose valor and intrepidity in the late war, did honor to the name which he has richly inherited. Those who are acquainted with the history of the republic, when every man’s faith was tried, will recollect the very important duties performed by Neville, in aiding to deliver our common country from thralldom. Some of the old inhabitants take pleasure in relating the kind hospitality, which the General bestowed upon the present King

of the French, Louis Philippe, when passing through this place, after the death of his father "Egalite."—His house was the rendezvous of the poor soldier and the unfortunate. He seems to have sought after the invalid, and those who had shared the fatigues of the same war. Here amidst the graves, are those of O'Hara, Denny, Craig, and others, all worthy of the age in which they lived. Peace be to their manes. They rest no doubt from their labors, and posterity will ever hold them in sacred remembrance.

On leaving the burial place, where so many illustrious dead sleep; and where the soldier has ceased forever to hear the tap of the drum, how many reflections of a melancholy mood form themselves into 'close columns.'—In a very short time, not a single warrior of the American revolution will live to relate the tales of many a hard fought battle. Lafayette, who some eight years ago was standing nearly opposite this cemetery, whilst the troops were moving to the air of Washington's March, is gone; others of the same patriotic band will shortly follow; and soon future generations must either go to history or to the place of their last homes, to read that they did once exist. The old pensioner, who now receives his scanty morsel from the treasury of his country, must ere long cease, and his remains will be followed to the lonely mansion of the dead with the military honors due to his rank and profession.

STEUBEN.

INDIAN SUMMER.

—, Missouri, December, 1834.

MR. EDITOR:—I propose to make a few remarks on a subject, which, although it has no direct bearing on the interests of the army and navy, may still be interesting to some of your eastern readers.

I have noticed, in several of the eastern newspapers, a dissertation on that season of the year known generally in the United States as the "Indian Summer." However philosophical the reasons may be, that the writer assigns as the cause, for the effect, periodically known and felt throughout the country, they certainly do not accord with our more simple reasons in the west, for the same circumstance. I believe it will be admitted, (with a trifling exception,) that the whole of that vast extent of country, embraced between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi on the one side, and the Northern Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico on the other, may be considered as one vast prairie. It is well known that this immense tract of country is annually and regularly set fire to by the Indians, between the first of August and the first of December, in each year. The object the Indians thus have in view is well known to be, to drive the game of all descriptions into the "timber" and the bottoms of the rivers and streams, and thus to confine the game to the smallest limits possible. As soon as the frost in the north has sufficiently nipped the grass or vegetation, and the sun in the south has parched and killed it, these fires commence. This conflagration continues at intervals throughout the winter, and is only temporarily checked by a sudden and heavy fall of rain or snow. The Indian summer commences much earlier with us than it does in the same latitude to the east. In this latitude, (between 37 and 38,) it is generally preceded by a sharp frost, or very dry weather, which admits of the grass and even the timber to be fired. It is often observed here that this peculiar state of the atmosphere is suspended or interrupted by a sudden and heavy fall of rain. Indeed, I know from personal observation and experience, while traversing a considerable portion of the country, described in the limits before mentioned, that the atmosphere is so filled with small particles of ashes that it is both disagreeable and difficult to breathe. On the upper Missouri, during the continuance of this weather, there is always a peculiar heat and dryness in the feeling of the air. The westerly and north-westerly wind carries this smoke to the Atlantic States. The burning of the prairies causes a strong current of air in the direction of the fire. To this cause may be attributed the mildness of our winters in the west. A residence, and the observation of eleven years' experience, has convinced me of the correctness of my remarks on this subject. Should you deem these hasty observations and reflections of mine worthy of an insertion in your paper,* you will much oblige a constant reader, as well

*This article was communicated for the M. & N. Magazine, but we have taken the liberty to make another disposition of it.—Editor.

as perhaps some of your eastern friends, where this subject appears to be but little understood.

GERMANICUS.

Original Poetry.

THE GOING DOWN OF THE HORNET.

A good ship rode at morning,
From out Tampico bay,
Her queenly bosom spurning
The billows in their play.
A gallant ship and goodly,
Well tricked in mast and sail,
To ride the wave, when rudely
It leaped to meet the gale.

In strength, oft tried, confiding,
On boomed the girdled hull,
While high in ether riding,
Shrieked yengo, mew, and gull.
Each brave scream seemed a war-note,
Each wing a banner gay;
In such wise rode the Hornet
From out Tampico bay.

Mexitti*—he who dwelleth
Above the field of graves;
Tlaloc*—whose dome upswelleth
Among the dark sea-waves;
Of all Spain's fierce assaulters,
Ne'er truer heart saw weep
Its blood upon their altars,
Than beat on that good ship.

Yet when the mighty billow
Sprang—lashed in foamy glee—
Each thought how soon his pillow
Long fathoms deep might be.
And one there was, woe-laden,
And wan, tho' not with fear;
He loved a blue-eyed maiden,
And now he thought of her.

The clarion-voiced tornado,
Hath sent its thrilling wail
Thro' cloud, and mist, and shadow,
And aspects stern wax pale.
"The merry prattler playeth
Upon his native sod;"
So thinketh one, and sayeth
"Now pity me, Oh God!"

I dreamed of one assaulted!
From dead of night till morn,
His long-maned charger vaulted
With bound of wrathful scorn.
Shafts flew—the helmless master
Held high his hurt steed's head,
While hotly on, and faster,
Death's whistling arrows sped.

I saw the brave ones bleeding,
Aghast with fear and pain,
The stricken steed unheeding
His stricken rider's rein.
I heard the hellish rattle,
Crashed lance, and trumpet bray;
On swept the tide of battle,
But they—Oh, where were they?

The fearful strife was over,
The rent ship plunged from view,
The waters closed above her,
And all her clinging crew.
The storm was no more dreaded,
They were beyond it then—
They saw their fate, and met it
Like fair and valiant men.

When gentle land-winds scattered
The wreck at wane of day,
A vessel wrung, and shattered,
Rode in Tampico bay.

*Tlaloc, who swimmeth on the great waters
* * * Mexitti the terrible.—Culavar.

She brought the Hornet's story;
And tears were offered up,
For those who, young in glory,
Drained Tlaloc's wrathful cup.

C.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The U. S. Ship St. Louis, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore J. D. Henley, arrived at Pensacola, on the 24th December, four days from Havana. The schrs. Grampus and Experiment, sailed from Havana on the 18th Dec.—the former on a cruise to St. Thomas, Martinique, Carthage, and Jamaica, to return to Pensacola in February;—the latter for Key West, Tortugas and Pensacola.

The sloop of war R'almouth, Captain Rousseau, was at Pensacola on the 24th Dec.—officers and crew reported to be well.

ORDER }
No. 79. }

Head Quarters of the Army
Adjutant General's Office,

Washington Dec. 29, 1834.

The Major General announces to the Army, that Brevet Major Henry Whiting of the 1st regiment of artillery, has asked permission to decline the acceptance of the Brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, conferred on him by the President, with the advice of the Senate, dated 30th June, 1834; and the President, duly appreciating the motives which led Major Whiting to that determination, as alike honorable to him, and, he trusts, satisfactory to his brother officers, is pleased to approve the same.

By order of Major General Macomb,
R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

MARRIAGES.

At Jefferson Barracks, on the 6th Nov. Major B. RILEY, of the U. S. Army, to Miss ARABELLA ISRAEL, late of Philadelphia.

At New York, on the 4th Dec. CHARLES S. BOGGS, of the Navy, to Miss SOPHIA DORR.

At Washington, on Tuesday evening, the 16th Dec. GEO. W. HUGHES, U. S. Civil Engineer, to ANN SARAH, daughter of Virgil Maxcy, Esq.

At Newport, R. I. Lieut B. J. TOTTEN, of the Navy, to Miss ELIZABETH TOWER.

DEATHS.

At Charlestown, Mass, on the 28th Dec. HENRY FOSTER WALDO, aged six years, youngest son of C. F. Waldo, of the Navy.

At Fort Dearborn, Chicago, on the 16th Nov., MARY, wife of Capt. Joseph M. Baxley, of the U. S. Army, and daughter of Samuel Robertson, (late of Baltimore,) in the 32d year of her age, after a protracted illness of two years, which she bore with great fortitude.

At Jamaica, Long Island, on the 10th Dec. of dropsy, on the chest, Captain B. V. HOFFMAN, of the Navy, in the 46th year of his age.

At Fort Towson, A. T. on Saturday night, November 1st, Mrs. ELIZABETH A., wife of Lieutenant E. B. Alexander, U. S. Army.

WORKS

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